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Housing Element

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Franklin County, North Carolina

Philip S. Letsinger • Architect/Planner • Raleigh, North Carolina

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HOUSING ELEMENT

PREPARED FOR

FRANKLIN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

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June, 1981

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I. INTRODUCTION

The housing element is part of the comprehensive planning program for Franklin County, providing a county-wide plan for matters related to the housing needs of its citizens. North Carolina counties have not traditionally been active in housing although there are several county functions which directly and indirectly affect housing. County health departments oversee water supplies and sewage disposal. More recently counties have become involved in extension of water and sewer lines beyond the corporate limits of the towns. Counties have also become involved in fire protection, recreation, land use regulation, subdivision regulation, and building inspection, all activities which directly or indirectly affect housing and the living environment. Finally, many counties have become directly involved in housing assistance, administering federal assisted housing programs such as public housing and community development programs.

This document presents the existing housing conditions and housing assistance needs as derived from available data sources. Much of the data is abstracted from studies and plans prepared by Region K, Kerr-Tar Regional Council of Governments.* The county plan then suggests available programs to address the identified needs.

The housing element also coordinates the roles of the municipalities within the county and the programs of the council of governments for the region in which the county is located. County programs may either apply county-wide or only in rural areas outside of municipal jurisdiction. The towns in Franklin County have authority over areas within their corporate limits and up to one-mile outside their corporate limits. County programs may also apply within municipal jurisdiction where the towns do not have authority or where the towns have agreed to participate in the particular county program.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Franklin County is located on the northeastern edge of the Piedmont and is bounded by Wake, Granville, Vance, Warren, and Nash counties. The county boundaries contain 316,224 acres. The county is predominately rural with approximately 93% of the land area being used for forestland or agriculture. Approximately 12,000 acres or less than 4% of the total land area is developed for urban uses including roads and highways.

Franklin County was formed in 1779 when the state legislature voted to divide what was then Bute County into what are now Franklin and Warren counties. The legislature also authorized the incorporation of the county seat, Louisburg, which was named in honor of Louis XVI.

*Kerr-Tar Regional Council of Governments, Region K Housing Element, 1978.
Kerr-Tar Regional Council of Governments, Region K Areawide Housing Opportunity Plan, 1980.

Louisburg developed as the regional trade center for the local agricultural economy and is the largest municipality in the county. Louisburg College, chartered in 1787, is located in Louisburg. There are four other incorporated towns in the county: Franklinton, Youngsville, Bunn, and Centerville. All municipalities except Centerville provide water and sewer service and solid waste collection within their corporate limits.

Agricultural employment has declined as mechanization of farming has increased. Non-agricultural employment opportunities in the county have largely been in trade and the manufacture of textiles and wood products. In recent years furniture and apparel industries have expanded in the county, increasing employment opportunities in manufacturing.

The population of the county gradually increased from 1910 until 1950. Between 1950 and 1970, the decennial census showed a decline in population. This decline was due to the lack of employment opportunities for workers no longer needed in agriculture. Since 1970, the population trend has reversed, and the 1980 census shows a substantial increase in the county population. Increased employment opportunities in Franklin County as well as adjoining counties have made the recent population increase possible.

II. HOUSING SUPPLY

EXISTING HOUSING CONDITIONS

Information on the condition of existing housing is presented here to determine what problems presently exist in the county and what is needed to correct or eliminate those problems.

The most current comprehensive data on housing is the detailed structural quality survey of the county conducted by the Kerr-Tar Regional Council of Governments, February 1976 through August 1977.* This survey included all of the county except Louisburg where housing quality data was derived from the 1970 U. S. Census Fifth Count data. This survey and census data are the bases for subsequent housing studies prepared by Kerr-Tar COG, and a summary is included here as the best comprehensive data available.

Following are brief descriptions of the terms used in the survey:

Standard - refers to those housing units with no or only slight structural defects such as slight damage to porches or steps, broken gutters or downspouts, or a lack of paint.

Substandard - refers to those housing units which were determined to be in a deteriorating or dilapidated condition.

Deteriorating - a structure needing more repair than could be corrected in the normal course of maintenance and possessing defects of an intermediate nature which, if left unattended, would lead to serious structural damage. These are generally considered suitable for rehabilitation.

Dilapidated - a structure considered as unsafe or inadequate owing to one or more critical defects, to a combination of intermediate defects which occur in sufficient number to require extensive repair or rebuilding, or to inadequate original construction. These units require demolition, and if occupied, replacement housing for the occupants.

Vacant - is an unoccupied unit which is for sale or rent.

Table II-A, Survey of Housing Conditions: Townships, presents the condition of all housing units in the county by township in 1976. Table II-B, Survey of Housing Conditions: Municipal and County Balance, presents housing conditions for the urban and rural areas of the county.

* Kerr-Tar Regional Council of Governments, Region K Housing Element, 1978.

Table II-A. SURVEY OF HOUSING CONDITIONS: TOWNSHIPS

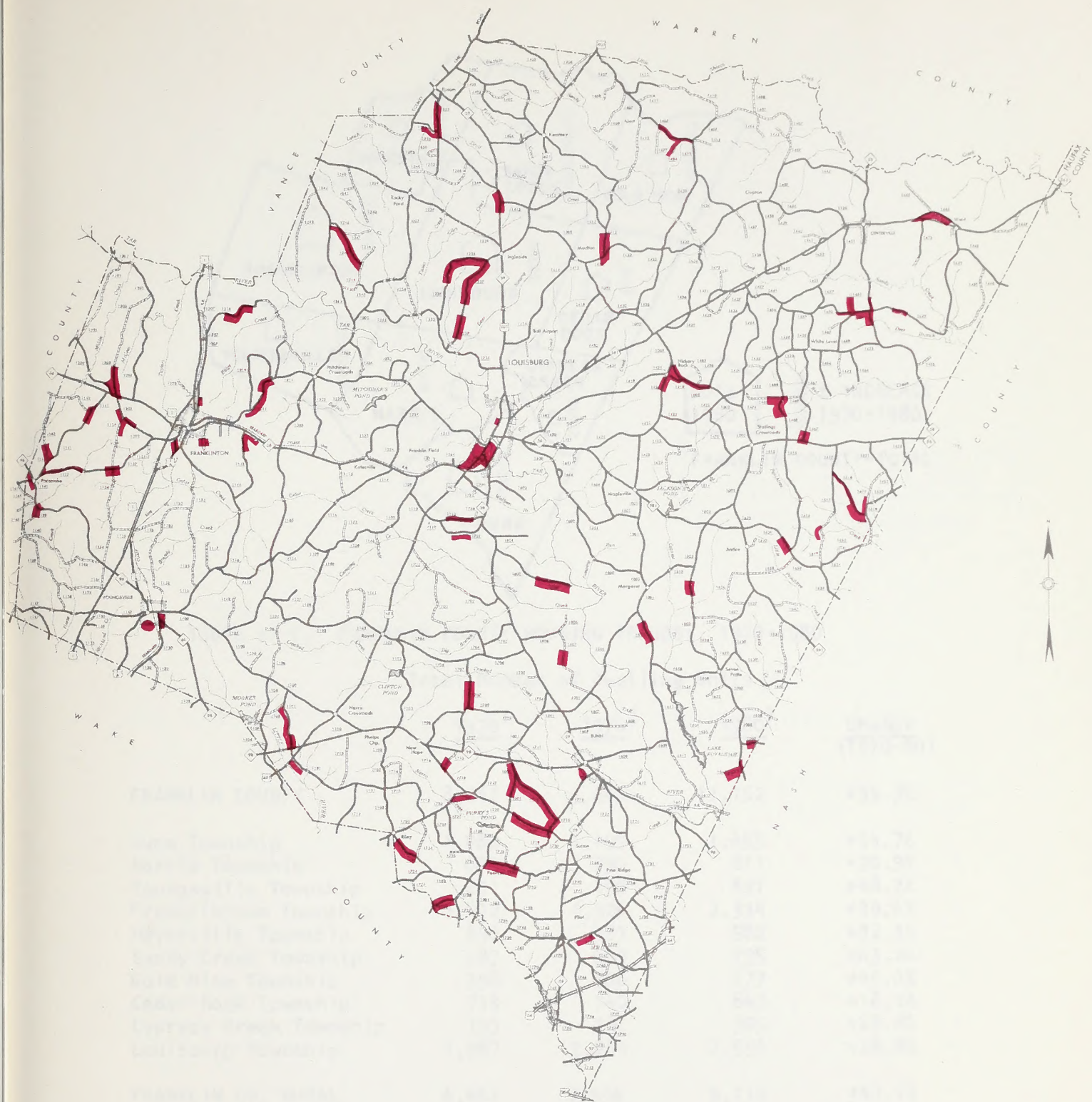
	Cedar Rock	Cypress Creek	Dunn	Franklin	Gold Mine	Harris	Hayesville	Louisburg	Sandy Creek	Youngsville	Totals
I. TOTAL HOUSING STOCK	740	245	1199	1926	506	790	483	2264	609	698	9460
Standard	487	130	870	1507	332	542	344	1667	421	528	6828
Substandard	253	115	329	419	174	248	139	597	188	170	2632
Deteriorating	79	40	179	201	81	85	52	294	85	64	1160
Dilapidated	174	75	150	218	93	163	87	303	103	106	1472
II. OCCUPIED UNITS	657	205	1120	1836	455	714	453	2112	567	642	8761
Standard	487	130	865	1483	330	540	344	1618	420	527	6747
Substandard	170	75	255	350	125	174	109	494	147	115	2014
Deteriorating	72	38	167	184	80	82	51	274	79	62	1089
Dilapidated	98	37	88	166	45	92	58	220	68	53	925
III. VACANT UNITS	83	40	79	90	51	76	30	152	42	56	699
Standard	0	0	5	21	2	2	0	49	1	1	81
Substandard	83	40	74	69	49	74	30	103	41	55	618
Deteriorating	7	2	12	17	1	3	1	20	6	2	71
Dilapidated	76	38	62	52	48	71	29	83	35	53	547

SOURCE: Region K Housing Element, 1978.

Table 11-B. SURVEY OF HOUSING CONDITIONS: MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY BALANCE

	Bunn	Centerville	Franklinton	Louisburg (census)	Youngsville	Total Municipal	Balance County	Total County
I. TOTAL HOUSING STOCK								
Standard	161	39	502	903	199	1804	7836	9640
Substandard	111	32	454	605	158	1360	5468	6828
Deteriorating	50	7	48	298	41	444	2188	2632
Dilapidated	38	4	37	144	17	240	920	1160
	12	3	11	154	24	204	1268	1472
II. OCCUPIED UNITS								
Standard	147	35	482	837	188	1689	7072	8761
Substandard	108	31	449	561	158	1307	5440	6747
Deteriorating	39	4	33	276	30	382	1632	2014
Dilapidated	37	4	28	133	17	219	870	1089
	2	0	5	143	13	163	762	925
III. VACANT UNITS								
Standard	14	4	20	66	11	115	584	699
Substandard	3	1	5	44	0	53	28	81
Deteriorating	11	3	15	22	11	62	556	618
Dilapidated	1	0	9	11	0	21	50	71
	10	3	6	11	11	41	506	547

SOURCE: Region K Housing Element, 1978.



FRANKLIN COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA

SUBSTANDARD HOUSING



CONCENTRATIONS OF SUBSTANDARD HOUSING

SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 MILES

The preparation of this map was financed in part through an urban planning grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, under the provisions of Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended.

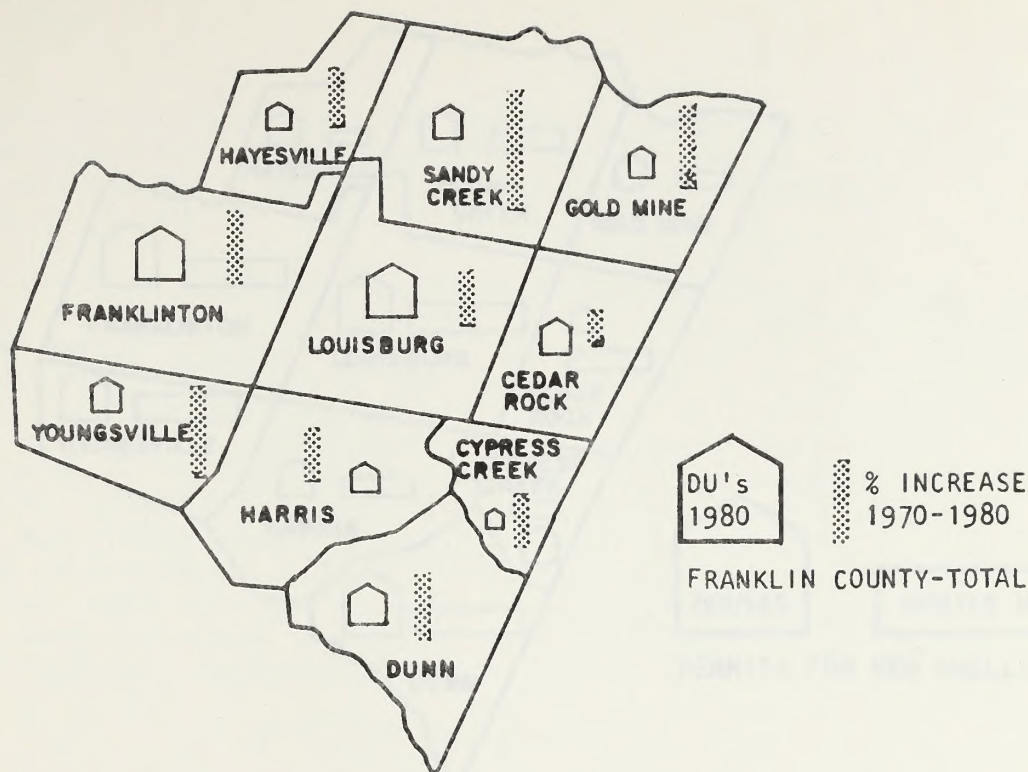


Table 11-C. FRANKLIN COUNTY HOUSING TRENDS: 1970-1980

	Total Number of Dwelling Units			
	<u>1970¹</u>	<u>1976²</u>	<u>1980³</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>(1970-80)</u>
FRANKLIN COUNTY	8,242	9,460	11,152	+35.3%
Dunn Township	1,080	1,199	1,455	+34.7%
Harris Township	671	790	811	+20.9%
Youngsville Township	601	698	891	+48.2%
Franklinton Township	1,672	1,926	2,334	+39.6%
Hayesville Township	440	483	582	+32.3%
Sandy Creek Township	487	609	795	+63.2%
Gold Mine Township	398	506	577	+45.0%
Cedar Rock Township	713	740	843	+18.2%
Cypress Creek Township	193	245	305	+28.8%
Louisburg Township	1,987	2,264	2,559	+28.8%
FRANKLIN CO. RURAL	6,461	7,656	9,119	+41.1%
FRANKLIN CO. MUNICIPAL	1,781	1,804	2,033	+14.2%
Bunn	112	161	148	+32.1%
Youngsville	211	199	207	- 1.9%
Franklinton	513	502	564	+ 9.9%
Centerville	42	39	68	+61.9%
Louisburg	903	903 ¹	1,046	+15.8%

SOURCES: 1. US Bureau of the Census, Census of Housing, 1970.
 2. Region K Housing Element, 1978 (except Louisburg).
 3. US Bureau of the Census, 1980 preliminary field count.

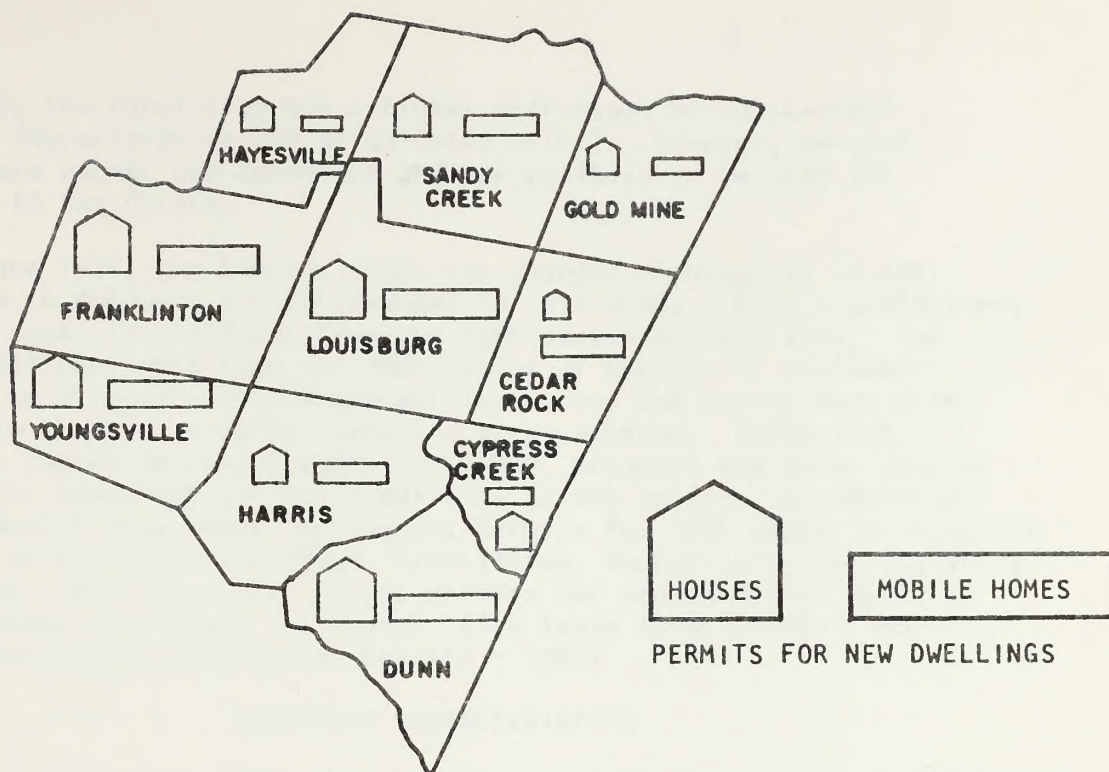


TABLE II-D. FRANKLIN COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT IMPROVEMENT PERMITS-1980.
(Septic tanks and filter fields)

	NEW DWELLINGS			EXISTING HOUSE	BUSINESS & OTHER
	HOUSE	MOBILE	TOTAL		
FRANKLIN COUNTY	182	187	369	11	24
Dunn Township	31	30	61	1	5
Harris Township	12	13	25	--	--
Youngsville Township	25	28	53	--	2
Franklinton Township	32	27	59	1	5
Hayesville Township	10	4	14	--	--
Sandy Creek Township	10	15	25	--	4
Gold Mine Township	9	6	15	--	2
Cedar Rock Township	7	18	25	--	2
Cypress Creek Township	13	6	19	--	--
Louisburg Township	31	35	66	--	--
location unknown	2	5	7	9	4

SOURCE: Franklin County Health Department, Sanitarian monthly summaries.

Generally the rural area had a higher percentage of substandard housing (deteriorating and dilapidated units). However, many of these were vacant and abandoned and are unlikely to be used for housing in the future.

Since 1976, the housing stock has changed although it is not possible to document all the changes in this study. Only a preliminary housing count is available from the 1980 census at this time. And when additional data from the 1980 Census of Housing is available, it will be difficult to compare earlier survey and census data with it due to changes in definitions and data gathered. Table II-C, Franklin County Housing Trends: 1970-1980, presents the total housing counts for townships and municipalities in the county. A tabulation of the Health Department Improvement Permits for 1980 shows the greatest housing activity being in Bunn, Franklinton, Youngsville, and Louisburg townships. More than half of the permits for new dwellings were for mobile homes throughout the county. (See Table II-D, Franklin County Health Department Improvement Permits - 1980)

OCCUPANCY CHARACTERISTICS

Table I, Survey of Housing Conditions: 1980 (Appendix), is reprinted from Region K Areawide Housing Opportunity Plan. The AHOP Survey reflects changes in the housing supply which occurred since the completion of the 1976 structural quality survey. The tables for the different areas were adjusted to reflect the following changes:

- additional units constructed after the 1976 survey
- new multi-family assisted housing added after 1976
- units rehabilitated or demolished under the CDBG program

The numbers of renter and owner housing units are based on the ratios reported in the 1970 census.

STATUS OF ASSISTED HOUSING

There have been several federal programs used in Franklin County to provide housing assistance of various types. These programs are briefly described below and Table II-E, Owner-Renter Assisted Housing, summarizes the assisted housing in Franklin County since 1970. The locations of the assisted housing are noted in Table II-F, location of Renter Assisted Housing.

The Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), a part of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has several programs available which have assisted many families in Franklin County to acquire or maintain adequate housing. The two most prevalent FmHA housing programs administered in Franklin County are the 502 loans which help finance the construction of new housing and the 504 loans which assist homeowners in rehabilitating their houses. The households assisted by these programs are shown in

Table II-E. In addition to the FmHA 502 and 504 programs, the Farmers Home Administration has made three Section 515 Rural Rental Housing loans, providing for the construction of 78 rental units for low to moderate income families in Louisburg.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides assistance either directly or indirectly to individuals or governmental and non-profit entities through grants, loans, loan guarantees, interest subsidies, or rent subsidies.

- Section 236 Housing. This program provides assistance to lower income families by providing a below-market interest rate program for the construction of low-rent housing by non-profit organizations or cooperatives. Through the reduction of the interest rate, the mortgage on the housing is reduced, allowing the sponsoring organization to charge a rent attractive to low- to moderate-income families. One project with 50 units was completed in 1972 in Louisburg using this program.
- Public Housing. Under this program, rental housing is constructed by local governments and financed through local bond referendums and administered by local housing authorities. Once the units have been constructed, the tenants may receive rental subsidies from HUD for any charge in rent which exceeds 25 percent of their income. There have been no conventional public housing units constructed in Franklin County.
- Section 8 Housing. This program is divided into three categories: new construction, existing, and rehabilitation. Projects can be owned by private profit or non-profit owners or public housing agencies. Prospective owners submit development proposals in response to HUD's published invitation for proposals. When HUD accepts a proposal, HUD agrees that upon completion of the project it will enter into a Housing Assistance Payments Contract. This contract with the project owners is for a specified term, and HUD will make housing assistance payments for the eligible families occupying the units. Payments are for the difference between the approved rent for the housing and the amount the family is required to pay (not less than 5% nor more than 25% of the family's adjusted income. One Section 8 project with 50 units was awarded in Franklinton in 1980. An additional 31 units in scattered existing dwellings came under the Section 8 program in 1980 in Franklin County.
- Section 235 Housing. This program has been primarily used by low-income families to purchase single family homes. The program assists low-income families by reducing the

interest on their home loan to as low as one percent to assure that their monthly payments do not exceed 25 percent of their adjusted monthly income. Three families in Franklin County have been assisted by this program.

- Community Development Block Grants. Grants are made to local units of government by HUD under Title I of the 1974 Community Development Act for the purpose of developing viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low- and moderate-income. Three programs in Franklin County have been funded by Community Development Block Grants.

1977 - Louisburg was awarded a grant of \$499,800 to rehabilitate a deteriorated, low-income residential area.

1977 - Bunn was awarded a grant of \$367,700 to rehabilitate a deteriorated low-income residential neighborhood located near the Bunn High School.

1978 - Franklinton was awarded a grant of \$ to rehabilitate a deteriorated low-income residential neighborhood.

Table II-F. LOCATION OF RENTER ASSISTED HOUSING

PROJECT	YEAR BUILT	LOCATION	FEDERAL PROGRAM	TOTAL UNITS	ELDERLY & HANDICAPPED	SMALL FAMILY	LARGE FAMILY
Academy Village	1980	Savage St. Franklinton	Sec. 8 New	50	15	20	15
Franklin Court	1972	N. Church St. Louisburg	Sec. 236 New	50	-	26	24
Louisburg Elderly	1980	Cripple Creek Rd. Louisburg	FmHA 515 New	30	30	-	-
Duplexes	-	Scattered Louisburg	FmHA 515 New	18	-	18	-
River Ridge	1979	River Road Louisburg	FmHA 515 New	30	2	28	-
Individual Houses	1980	Scattered County	Sec. 8 Existing	31	9	10	12
TOTAL	-	-	-	209	56	102	51

SOURCE: Region K - Areawide Housing Opportunity Plan, 1980.

III. COMMUNITY SERVICES

Community services are important factors in determining the quality of living conditions. Street or road access and adequate water supply and sewage disposal are basic services necessary for all housing units.

All housing units should have access to well maintained public streets or roads: single family units should all front on a public street or road and all multi-family units should either front on a public street or a private drive with access to a public street. The subdivision process and registration of deeds should be administered by the county and the municipalities so that all building lots have adequate access. Where municipalities have jurisdiction, the municipalities should assure that when land is developed, streets are adequately designed and improved. Outside municipal jurisdiction, the county should assure that new streets and roads are designed and improved to N. C. Department of Transportation standards so the state will accept new streets and roads for maintenance.

An adequate supply of water and safe disposal of waste water are essential for all housing units. In Franklin County, the municipalities of Louisburg, Franklinton, Youngsville, and Bunn provide public water supply and waste water collection and treatment within their corporate limits. Lake Royale, a second home, recreational community, is supplied by a privately operated central water system. The rest of the county, including Centerville, depends on individual wells for water supply and individual septic tanks and filter fields for waste water disposal.

Ground water supplies are generally adequate for residential use throughout the county as long as precautions are taken to prevent contamination. Soils in the county generally have slight to moderate limitations for septic tank filter fields, and septic tanks with filter fields are an acceptable method of wastewater treatment and disposal at low densities. Some specific soils and certain topographic conditions should be avoided, however, because of severe limitation for septic tank filter fields.

The county health department should continue its enforcement of lot size standards and inspection of wells and filter fields in order to protect the health of the residents and prevent contamination of ground water supplies. High density residential development should occur only where it is feasible to serve by one of the municipal water and sewer systems.

IV. DEMAND FOR HOUSING

Housing exists to provide shelter for people, so a look at the number and characteristics of the people who live in Franklin County is included here. The most complete population data is that obtained through the decennial census. Unfortunately only the final count of the total population is available from the 1980 Census at this time. Table IV-A is included to show the general population trends of the county and areas within the county

Table IV-A. FRANKLIN COUNTY POPULATION TRENDS: 1970-1980

	<u>1970</u> ¹	<u>1980</u> ²	<u>CHANGE</u>
FRANKLIN COUNTY	26,820	29,811	+11.1%
Dunn Township	3,286	4,021	+22.4%
Harris Township	2,110	2,052	- 2.8%
Youngsville Township	1,774	2,311	+30.3%
Franklinton Township	5,431	6,180	+13.8%
Hayesville Township	1,504	1,540	+ 2.4%
Sandy Creek Township	1,611	2,036	+26.4%
Gold Mine Township	1,341	1,308	- 2.5%
Cedar Rock Township	2,184	2,130	- 2.5%
Cypress Creek Township	738	808	+ 9.5%
Louisburg Township	6,841	7,425	+ 8.5%
FRANKLIN CO. RURAL	21,458	24,087	+12.2%
FRANKLIN CO. MUNICIPAL	5,362	5,724	+ 6.8%
Bunn	284	501	+76.4%
Youngsville	555	490	-11.7%
Franklinton	1,459	1,397	- 4.2%
Centerville	123	137	+11.4%
Louisburg	2,941	3,199	+ 8.8%

SOURCES: ¹U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1970.

²U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 preliminary field count.

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Data on low-income households and minority households from the 1970 census is included to give an indication of the type and number of households needing housing assistance. Table IV-B, Minority Households, shows the number and percentages of minority households in the county and in each township. Approximately one-third of the households in 1970 were occupied by minorities, with the greatest concentration in Franklinton and Louisburg townships. In Franklin County virtually all minority persons are Black, so minority household composition can be considered synonymous with the number of Black occupied households.

Table IV-B. MINORITY HOUSEHOLDS: 1970

	<u>No. Minority Households</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Franklin County	2,549	33.4
Dunn Township	232	23.9
Harris Township	134	22.0
Youngsville Township	138	25.0
Franklinton Township	602	38.1
Hayesville Township	169	42.1
Sandy Creek Township	157	36.4
Gold Mine Township	123	31.8
Cedar Rock Township	176	27.2
Cypress Creek Township	87	47.5
Louisburg Township	731	39.3

SOURCE: U. S. Census of Population.

Low-income households are those that have an income less than the poverty level. The poverty level in 1970 for Franklin County was \$2,048. The number and percent of low-income households in 1970 for Franklin County is shown in Table IV-C, Low-Income Households. The 1970 definition of low-income is used because data used for more current definitions is not available for townships in Franklin County.

Table IV-C. LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS: 1970

	<u>No. Low-Income Households</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Franklin County	1,814	28.3
Dunn Township	241	29.5
Harris Township	188	32.6
Youngsville Township	89	19.1
Franklinton Township	315	24.0
Hayesville Township	128	31.6
Sandy Creek Township	117	37.0
Gold Mine Township	122	32.9
Cedar Rock Township	192	36.0
Cypress Creek	50	34.7
Louisburg	372	25.3

SOURCE: U. S. Census of Population.

POPULATION PROJECTION

Detailed data from the 1980 census is not yet available for analysis of recent population trends. Available population projections are therefore based on data which is not current. Table IV-D, Projected Population

by Townships, prepared in 1976, is the projection used by Region K COG to determine housing assistance needs resulting from population growth. While these population projections for 1980 are lower than the actual population reported in the 1980 census, the assisted housing needs are probably not appreciably greater since the unanticipated growth has been due to improved economic conditions and increased employment.

Table IV-D. PROJECTED POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS: 1980-2000

	<u>1970</u> ¹	<u>1980</u> ²	<u>1990</u> ²	<u>2000</u> ²
Franklin County	26,820	28,600	30,300	31,000
Dunn Township	3,286	3,410	3,590	3,650
Harris Township	2,110	2,150	2,170	2,110
Youngsville Township	1,774	1,810	1,800	1,720
Franklinton Township	5,431	6,220	6,930	7,420
Hayesville Township	1,504	1,510	1,470	1,380
Sandy Creek Township	1,611	1,640	1,630	1,560
Gold Mine Township	1,341	1,290	1,230	1,130
Cedar Rock Township	2,184	2,200	2,160	2,040
Cypress Creek Township	738	660	590	500
Louisburg Township	6,841	7,720	8,740	9,500

SOURCE: ¹U. S. Census of Population.

²North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources, Division of Environmental Management, Disaggregations of State OBERS "E" Projections, 1976.

The 1980 Census shows a substantially greater increase in population for Franklin County than was projected as recently as 1976. Although data on characteristics of the 1980 population are yet available, it is reasonable to assume that the population of Franklin County will continue to increase at a rate greater than shown in Table IV-D. If local and regional economic and employment opportunities continue to expand, the population of Franklin County can be expected to grow at a rate equal to that shown between 1970 and 1980. Table IV-E shows a population projection based on continuation of the 1970-1980 trend.

Table IV-E. REVISED FRANKLIN COUNTY POPULATION PROJECTION

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>
Total Population	26,820	29,811	33,135	36,830
Change	-	+11.15%	+11.15%	+11.15%

HOUSING NEEDS

Activities necessary to provide adequate housing for the county's people will include:

1. Demolition and replacement of existing substandard housing which cannot be rehabilitated.
2. Rehabilitation of existing substandard housing which can be rehabilitated.
3. Maintenance of existing standard housing.
4. Construction of new housing as required to accommodate growth in the population and possible reduction in family size.

Adequacy of housing also includes the residential environment and provision of services such as water sewer, fire protection, police protection, and garbage collection.

The average number of people per housing unit has been decreasing due to the decrease in the average number of children and the increase in the number of one and two person households. Single person households are mainly either young adults or elderly, and different housing types are often required for these segments of the population.

A projection of total housing requirements is presented in Table IV-F. The persons per housing unit is for the total number of units, including vacant units. Therefore, it is assumed that the vacancy rate will remain relatively constant.

The actual construction activity required to meet the projected housing requirements is shown in Table IV-G, Projected Housing Needs. The activities necessary to provide the housing shown in Table IV-F, Projected Housing Requirements, include:

1. Maintenance of existing standard units.
2. Rehabilitation of deteriorating units.
3. Demolition of dilapidated units and construction of new housing units to replace them.
4. Construction of new housing to meet the increased demand for housing.

Table IV-F. PROJECTED HOUSING REQUIREMENTS: 1990 and 2000

	<u>1970¹</u>	<u>1980²</u>	<u>1990³</u>	<u>2000⁴</u>
Total Population	26,820	29,811	33,135	36,830
Persons Per Unit	3.25	2.68	2.7	2.7
Total Housing Units	8,242	11,152	12,250	13,600
Change	-	+2,910	+1,098	+1,350

SOURCE: ¹U. S. Census of Population and Housing.

²U. S. Census - Preliminary Field Count.

³Population projection based on 1970-1980 rate of increase and number of housing units based on 1980 persons per unit remaining stable.

Table IV-G. PROJECTED HOUSING NEEDS: 1980-2000

	<u>1980-1990</u>	<u>1990-2000</u>
Total Units Required	12,250	13,600
Existing Units	11,152	12,250
Standard Units	8,596	10,450
Rehabilitated Units	1,085 ¹	1,200 ³
Replacement Units	1,471 ²	600 ³
Increase in Units	<u>1,098</u>	<u>1,350</u>
Total New and Rehab.	3,554	3,150

NOTES: 1. In the 1980's all substandard units shown on Table I (Appendix) as suitable for rehabilitation are noted here as needing rehabilitation.

2. In the 1980's all substandard units shown on Table I (Appendix) as not suitable for rehabilitation are scheduled for replacement.

3. In the 1990's it is estimated that approximately 10% of the 1990 housing stock will require rehabilitation during the decade and that approximately 5% of the 1990 housing stock will require replacement during the decade due to deterioration or obsolescence.

CURRENT HOUSING NEEDS

The current or immediate housing needs are those which should be addressed in the next three to five years. Since the greatest need is to provide for the sector of Franklin County's population that is least able to provide for itself, the housing assistance needs of low-income families will be addressed first. Secondly, the housing needs of the county population which requires no housing assistance will be addressed.

ASSISTED HOUSING NEEDS

The 1980 housing assistance needs of lower-income households in Franklin County were estimated by the Kerr-Tar Council of Governments as part of the Region K Areawide Housing Opportunity Plan (AHOP). The data, provided on HUD form 7092, Table II-1, Housing Assistance Needs of Lower-Income Households, is reproduced in the Appendix. A detailed explanation of data sources and methods used to derive the information in Table II-1 is provided in the Region K AHOP.

The following definitions were employed for calculating the data supplied in Table II-1 (Appendix):

1. Lower-Income Households are households whose income does not exceed 80 percent of the median family income for the area as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller or larger families.
2. Elderly Households are one or two person households headed by a person over 62 years of age.
3. Handicapped Households are households headed by a person who is under a disability or is handicapped (as defined in Section 3 of the U. S. Housing Act of 1937, amended). Also included in this category are handicapped persons who are members of non-handicapped households or are presently institutionalized but who would be capable of independent or "group-home" living.
4. Small Family Households are households of four or fewer persons, including unrelated individuals but excluding elderly and handicapped households (as defined above).
5. Large Family Households are households of five or more persons, excluding handicapped households (as defined above).
6. Minority Households are households composed of members of the following minority groups: Blacks, American Indians or Alaskan Natives, Asian or Pacific Islanders or Hispanics.
7. Households Expected to be Displaced include all households, displaced or to be displaced by public action, or private action where information is available, during the three year program.
8. Households with Deficiencies:
 - a. households occupying units that lack some or all plumbing facilities and/or
 - b. households with more than 1.25 persons per room and/or

- c. renter households paying more than 25 percent of their income for rent or
 - d. owner households occupying housing more than 30 years old and valued at less than \$7,500.
9. Median Income: The regional median is as of July 1, 1980, and applies to the South Census Region. The locality median for non-metropolitan areas is that for the county.
10. Households "expected to reside" (ETR) includes lower-income households expected to reside in the county as a result of commercial, industrial, governmental, or service employment generated by new or expanded development; and lower-income families with workers currently employed in the county but not living there. An ETR of zero is recorded on Table II-1 as a result of HUD guidelines.

The number of households in 1980 needing housing assistance as shown on Table II-1 is summarized on Table IV-H. Also shown are the housing assistance needs resulting from projected growth in the county from 1980 to 1983.

Table IV-H. SUMMARY OF HOUSING ASSISTANCE NEEDS

	<u>1980¹</u> (Existing)	<u>1980-83²</u> (Projected)	<u>Total</u>
Franklin County	2,314	182	2,496
Bunn	27	3	30
Centerville	8	0	8
Franklinton	138	12	150
Louisburg	143	19	162
Youngsville	49	4	53
County Balance	1,949	144	2,093

SOURCES: ¹Table II-1: Existing Housing Assistance Needs.

²Projection based on average annual increase between 1970-1980 based on 1970 Estimated Housing Assistance Needs by HUD-EMAD Special Census Tabulation, 1974; and 1980 Estimated Housing Needs by HUD-EMAD, TABUP, Estimates of Lower-Income Households, 1980.

NON-ASSISTED HOUSING NEEDS

Non-assisted housing needs pertain to the portion of the county's population which does not require outside assistance in order to obtain adequate housing. The needs of this segment include:

1. Upgrading existing substandard housing.
2. Preserving or maintaining existing standard housing.

3. Assuring orderly and desirable development of future housing.

In addition to these needs, which relate directly to the housing units themselves, are the environmental and service related needs. For non-assisted housing, the environmental and service related needs are of primary public concern and are addressed along with those of assisted housing.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

GOAL 1.	Rehabilitate and demolish areas which are substandard.
OBJECTIVE 1	Rehabilitate substandard, deteriorated, and vacant housing which are suitable for habitation. (See Table 9-2, Rehabilitation.)
GOAL 2.	Eliminate housing conditions which threaten the public health, safety and welfare.
OBJECTIVE 2	Demolish slum housing which are in dilapidated condition and have no historical significance. (See Table 9-2, Demolition.)
GOAL 3.	To have adequate housing available for all low-income persons and especially for those who are handicapped or single adults.
OBJECTIVE 3	Encourage the construction of housing which can be occupied by low-income families now living in substandard or single housing. (See Table 9-4, New Construction.)
OBJECTIVE 4	Encourage the construction of housing in developed areas for rental by low-income families now living in substandard or single housing. (See Table 9-4, New Construction.)

Table 9-4. SUMMARY OF HOUSING OBJECTIVES: 1979-1985.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	TOTAL	QUANT.	1979-1985	1986-1990
A. REHABILITATION (TOTAL)	145	145	145	0
1. Single-family	70	70	70	0
2. Multi-family	75	75	75	0
3. Vacant	0	0	0	0
B. DEMOLITION (TOTAL)	125	125	125	0
1. Single-family	70	70	70	0
2. Multi-family	55	55	55	0
C. NEW CONSTRUCTION (TOTAL)	275	275	275	0
1. Single-family	150	150	150	0
2. Multi-family	125	125	125	0

SOURCE: Table 9. Housing Program, 1978.

V. GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

This section provides the county with a plan to satisfy its current and projected housing needs. The goals and objectives are primarily summarized from the Region K Housing Element. Housing goals are stated in general terms, and the objectives which are designed to achieve the goals are more specific. Objectives for the first three goals, rehabilitation, demolition, and construction, are stated numerically in Table V-A for the five-year period, 1979-1984. These are the objectives of the Region K Housing Element for Franklin County.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- GOAL 1. Rehabilitate residential areas which are suitable for rehabilitation.
- OBJECTIVE Rehabilitate owner-occupied, renter-occupied, and vacant housing units which are suitable for rehabilitation. (See Table V-A, Rehabilitation)
- GOAL 2. Eliminate housing conditions which threaten the public health, safety and welfare.
- OBJECTIVE Demolish those housing units which are in dilapidated condition and have no historical significance. (See Table V-A, Demolition.)
- GOAL 3. To have suitable housing available for all low-income residents and especially for those low-income residents in unhealthy or unsafe housing.
- OBJECTIVE A. Encourage the construction of housing which may be purchased by low-income families now living in unhealthy or unsafe housing. (See Table V-A, New Construction.)
- OBJECTIVE B. Encourage the construction of housing in developed areas for rental by low-income families now living in unhealthy or unsafe housing. (See Table V-A, New Construction.)

Table V-A. SUMMARY OF HOUSING OBJECTIVES: 1979-1984.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	TOTAL	ELDERLY	SMALL FAMILY	LARGE FAMILY
1. REHABILITATION (TOTAL)	469	156	134	108
A. Owner-occupied	200	96	58	46
B. Renter-occupied	198	60	76	62
C. Vacant	71	--	--	--
2. DEMOLITION (TOTAL)	425	--	--	--
A. Occupied	240	--	--	--
B. Vacant	185	--	--	--
3. NEW CONSTRUCTION (TOTAL)	795	201	410	184
A. Purchase	154	--	154	--
B. Rental	641	201	256	184

SOURCE: Region K Housing Element, 1978.

GOAL 4. Preserve existing neighborhoods and housing units which are viable and relatively free of blighting conditions.

OBJECTIVE A. Identify preservation areas in urban and rural areas.

OBJECTIVE B. Provide technical assistance to communities and individuals to assist in correction of minor neighborhood and housing problems.

OBJECTIVE C. Adopt and enforce a minimum housing code to maintain the quality of existing housing units.

GOAL 5. Assure that future development of residential areas and construction of housing units occurs in attractive, functional and desirable manner.

OBJECTIVE A. Determine type, density, and location of desired residential development.

OBJECTIVE B. Develop and adopt criteria and standards for residential development.

OBJECTIVE C. Adopt and enforce residential development regulations such as the residential building code, subdivision regulations, mobile home ordinance, and land use management.

POLICIES

Housing program policies include a combination of assistance to individuals and families for housing and a comprehensive building and land use management program. Programs would be administered by the county and the municipalities.

- The county will utilize federal and state programs to assist its citizens in low-income households who need assistance to obtain adequate housing. The county will coordinate its activities with the towns' activities to achieve the most benefit for the greatest number of households.
- The county will work toward a comprehensive growth management program involving building codes, subdivision regulations, mobile home regulation, utility policies, and land use management to assure that both land development and construction are sound investments for the individual property owner as well as the general public.
- The county will coordinate its activities with the municipalities as well as the regional council of governments to assure that local activities are consistent with regional goals and objectives.
- The county will investigate the formation of a housing authority to administer housing programs in rural areas and also in the towns of the county with their consent.

APPENDIX

A. HOUSING CONDITIONS AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE NEEDS

A-1

Tables I and II-1 are reprinted from Region K Areawide Housing Opportunity Plan. The data is provided on HUD form 7091, Table I - "Survey of Housing Conditions" and HUD form 7092, Table II-1 - "Housing Assistance Needs of Lower-Income Households" which HUD requires community block grant applicants to complete as part of their local housing assistance plan.

The "Franklin County" tables include the entire county, incorporated urban areas as well as rural areas. The "Franklin County Balance" tables include only the rural areas. The Region K Areawide Housing Opportunity Plan also includes individual tables for Bunn, Franklinton, Louisburg, and Youngsville.

TABLE I	SURVEY OF HOUSING CONDITIONS	A-2
	Franklin County	A-2
	Franklin County Balance	A-3
TABLE II-1	HOUSING ASSISTANCE NEEDS OF LOWER-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS	A-4
	Franklin County	A-4
	Franklin County Balance	A-5

B. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

A-6

C. HISTORIC PRESERVATION ASSESSMENT

A-8

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM
HOUSING ASSISTANCE PLAN

1. NAME OF APPLICANT
Franklin County

2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER

TABLE I - SURVEY OF HOUSING CONDITIONS

3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY		4.		5. DATE OF SURVEY(S) USED		KEYPUNCH CODE	
FROM:	TO:	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATE _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATE _____		B - - - - -		A - - - - -	
STATUS AND CONDITION OF ALL HOUSING UNITS		YEAR OF ESTIMATE	ALL UNITS		OWNER		RENTER
			TOTAL	SUITABLE FOR REHABILITATION*	TOTAL	SUITABLE FOR REHABILITATION*	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
1. Occupied Units - Total		9,213	1,014	5,794	292	3,419	722
a. Substandard		1,938	1,014	600	292	1,338	722
b. Standard (line 1 minus line 2)		7,275		5,194		2,081	
2. Vacant Available Units - Total		699	71	372	21	327	50
a. Substandard		618	71	335	21	283	50
b. Standard (line 4 minus line 5)		81		37		44	
3. Housing Stock Available - Total (sum of lines 1 and 4)		9,912	1,085	6,166	313	3,746	772
4. Standard Housing Stock Available - Total (sum of lines 3 and 6)		7,356		5,231		2,125	
5. Current Standard Available Vacancy Rate (line 6 ÷ line 8)		0.0110		0.0071		0.0207	

DEFINITIONS, DATA SOURCES, AND METHODS (Attach additional sheets, if necessary, and identify with items above.)

1. Definition of "substandard" used.
2. Definition of "suitable for rehabilitation" used.*
3. Data sources and methods used.
4. Special housing conditions.

* Required only if the applicant proposes rehabilitation as a part of its Housing Strategy and as a goal for housing assistance.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM
HOUSING ASSISTANCE PLAN

1. NAME OF APPLICANT
Franklin Co. BALANCE

2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER

TABLE I - SURVEY OF HOUSING CONDITIONS

3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY		4.		5. DATE OF SURVEY(S) USED										6. KEYPUNCH CODE	
FROM:	TO:	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL	<input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATE _____												
				NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS											
STATUS AND CONDITION OF ALL HOUSING UNITS				ALL UNITS			OWNER			RENTER					
				TOTAL	SUITABLE FOR REHABILITATION*	YEAR OF ESTIMATE	TOTAL	SUITABLE FOR REHABILITATION*	TOTAL	SUITABLE FOR REHABILITATION*	TOTAL	SUITABLE FOR REHABILITATION*			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)
1	1. Occupied Units - Total		7255	850	4640	219	2615	631							
2	a. Substandard		1607	850	437	219	1170	631							
3	b. Standard (line 1 minus line 2)		5648		4203		1445								
4	2. Vacant Available Units - Total		584	50	339	17	245	33							
5	a. Substandard		556	50	314	17	242	33							
6	b. Standard (line 4 minus line 5)		28		25		3								
7	3. Housing Stock Available - Total (sum of lines 1 and 4)		7839	900	4979	236	2960	664							
8	4. Standard Housing Stock Available - Total (sum of lines 3 and 6)		5676		4228		1448								
9	5. Current Standard Available Vacancy Rate (line 6 ÷ line 8)		0.0049		0.0059		0.0021								

DEFINITIONS, DATA SOURCES, AND METHODS (Attach additional sheets, if necessary, and identify with items above.)

1. Definition of "substandard" used.
2. Definition of "suitable for rehabilitation" used.*
3. Data sources and methods used.
4. Special housing conditions.

* Required only if the applicant proposes rehabilitation as a part of its Housing Strategy and as a goal for housing assistance.

SOURCE: REGION K AHOP, 1980

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM
HOUSING ASSISTANCE PLAN

1. NAME OF APPLICANT
Franklin County

2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER

TABLE II-1 - HOUSING ASSISTANCE NEEDS OF LOWER-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY		4.		5. DATE OF SURVEY(S) USED		KEYPUNCH CODE B-1	
FROM:	TO:	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATE _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATE _____					

STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS REQUIRING ASSISTANCE	ALL HOUSEHOLDS				ALL MINORITY HOUSEHOLDS				ALL FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS			
	TOTAL	ELDERLY (1-2 persons) and HANDI- CAPPED	SMALL FAMILY (4 or less persons)	LARGE FAMILY (5 or more persons)	TOTAL	ELDERLY (1-2 persons) and HANDI- CAPPED	SMALL FAMILY (4 or less persons)	LARGE FAMILY (5 or more persons)	TOTAL	ELDERLY (1-2 persons) and HANDI- CAPPED	SMALL FAMILY (4 or less persons)	LARGE FAMILY (5 or more persons)
1 A. Total Owner Households (sum of lines 2 and 3)	860	332	358	170	425	85	217	123	165	61	73	31
2 Owner Households to be Displaced during the three year program	8	1	4	3	6	1	3	2	1	0	0	1
3 Owner Households (excluding displacees)	852	331	354	167	419	84	214	121	164	61	73	30
4 Percentage of Total by Household Type	100%	38.6 %	41.6 %	19.8 %								
5 B. Total Renter Households (sum of lines 6, 7 and 8)	1,454	313	617	524	1,076	155	454	467	241	55	101	85
6 Renter Households to be Displaced during the three year program	16	2	8	6	14	2	6	6	3	0	2	1
7 Renter Households (excluding displacees)	1,438	311	609	518	1,062	153	448	461	238	55	99	84
8 Households Expected to Reside *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
9 Percentage of Total by Household Type	100%	21.5%	42.4%	36.1%								

*9% of Franklin County's low to moderate income house holds (41.5%) is greater than the 39.3% of low to moderate income households in the contiguous Raleigh Durham SMSA; therefore, 0.ETR was entered.

NARRATIVE (Attach additional sheets, if necessary)
1. Data sources and methods.
2. Special housing needs of lower-income households.

SOURCE: REGION K AHOP, 1980

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM
HOUSING ASSISTANCE PLAN

1. NAME OF APPLICANT

Franklin Co. BALANCE

2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER

TABLE II-1 - HOUSING ASSISTANCE NEEDS OF LOWER-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY

4.

☐ ORIGINAL

☐ REVISION, DATE _____

☐ AMENDMENT, DATE _____

FROM: _____ TO: _____

5. DATE OF SURVEY(S) USED

KEY PUNCH CODE

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS REQUIRING ASSISTANCE	ALL HOUSEHOLDS				ALL MINORITY HOUSEHOLDS				ALL FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS			
	TOTAL	ELDERLY (1-2 persons) and HANDI- CAPPED	SMALL FAMILY (4 or less persons)	LARGE FAMILY (5 or more persons)	TOTAL	ELDERLY (1-2 persons) and HANDI- CAPPED	SMALL FAMILY (4 or less persons)	LARGE FAMILY (5 or more persons)	TOTAL	ELDERLY (1-2 persons) and HANDI- CAPPED	SMALL FAMILY (4 or less persons)	LARGE FAMILY (5 or more persons)
(a)	(b-1)	(b-2)	(b-3)	(b-4)	(c-1)	(c-2)	(c-3)	(c-4)	(a-1)	(d-2)	(d-3)	(d-4)
1 A. Total Owner Households (sum of lines 2 and 3)	677	261	282	134	333	66	171	96	130	49	57	24
2 Owner Households to be Displaced during the three year program	5	0	3	2	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	1
3 Owner Households (excluding displaced)	672	261	279	132	330	66	169	95	129	49	57	23
4 Percentage of Total by Household Type	100%	38.6%	41.6%	19.8%								
5 B. Total Renter Households (sum of lines 6, 7 and 8)	1272	273	541	458	939	136	396	407	211	49	88	74
6 Renter Households to be Displaced during the three year program	10	1	5	4	8	1	3	4	2	0	1	1
7 Renter Households (excluding displaced)	1262	272	536	454	931	135	393	403	209	49	87	73
8 Households Expected to Reside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
9 Percentage of Total by Household Type	100%	21.5%	42.5%	36.0%								

NARRATIVE (Attach additional sheets, if necessary)

1. Data sources and methods.
2. Special housing needs of lower-income households.

SOURCE: REGION K AHOP, 1980

APPENDIX B: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Pursuant to the requirements and guidelines of the National Environmental Protection Act, the Council on Environmental Quality, the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the State Environmental Policy Act, the following is a summary of environmental considerations regarding the plans and policies contained in this housing element:

1. ABSTRACT: The Housing Element analyzes and evaluates the housing situations in Franklin County based on available data. The study recommends strategies to be implemented to alleviate poor housing conditions and to improve the housing stock. The study is divided into four major sections: data on housing supply; information about community services; data concerning demand for housing; and housing goals, objectives and policies.
2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: The plans and policies, if implemented, will have minimal impact on the environment.
3. ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS WHICH CANNOT BE AVOIDED SHOULD THE PROPOSED PLAN BE IMPLEMENTED: The plans and policies, if implemented, will not create any adverse environmental impact.
4. ALTERNATIVES: The alternative is to ignore the lack of an adequate quantity of standard housing to meet the needs of the residents of the county. This would lead to the decline of the housing in the county and to the adverse physical, social, and economic consequences resulting from poor housing.
5. LONG-TERM vs. SHORT-TERM PRODUCTIVITY: The elimination of the adverse effects of poor housing will, over the long run, increase the productivity of man's environment.
6. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES: Development and new construction will lead to the irretrievable commitment of land and building materials. Time of government officials and citizens will be needed to implement the plan. This expenditure of resources will aid in the protection of the environment.
7. APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL CONTROLS:

National Flood Insurance Program

Flood Insurance Study for Franklin County

Flood Insurance Study for the Towns of Bunn, Franklinton,
Louisburg, and Youngsville

Franklin County Health Department Regulations

Bunn Zoning Ordinance
Bunn Area "201" Wastewater Facilities Plan

Franklinton Zoning Ordinance

Louisburg Subdivision Regulations
Louisburg Zoning Ordinance
Louisburg "201" Wastewater Facilities Plan

Youngsville Zoning Ordinance

Western Franklin County "201" Wastewater Facilities Plan

8. DEVIATION FROM HUD STANDARDS: No such deviations are proposed.

APPENDIX C: HISTORIC PRESERVATION ASSESSMENT

Pursuant to the requirements and guidelines of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Executive Order 11953 and Section 101 (b) (4) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the following is a summary of historic preservation considerations regarding the plans and policies contained in this housing element:

1. **ABSTRACT:** The Housing Element analyzes and evaluates the housing situations in Franklin County based on available data. The study recommends strategies to be implemented to alleviate poor housing conditions and to improve the housing stock. The study is divided into four major sections: data on housing supply; information about community services; data concerning demand for housing; and housing goals, objectives and policies.
2. **IMPACT ON HISTORIC PROPERTIES:** The implementation of the housing element will have a beneficial impact on historic properties in the county because the plan's goals and objectives include preservation of historic resources. Rehabilitation and preservation of existing housing will especially benefit historic houses. Provisions of services for and conservation of existing residential neighborhoods will also be beneficial to the extended use and preservation of historic properties in those neighborhoods. No adverse effects on historic properties are anticipated.
3. **ALTERNATIVES:** One alternative to the plans and policies of the housing element is to have no housing plan. The lack of a housing plan would reduce the possibility of housing assistance, including rehabilitation and its beneficial impact on historic properties.
4. **LONG-TERM IMPACT ON HISTORIC PROPERTIES:** The plans and policies of the housing element should have a beneficial impact on historic properties. The preservation of existing housing and the conservation of residential neighborhoods should promote the preservation of historic houses.
5. **HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONTROLS:**

National Historic Preservation Act
National Environmental Policy Act
Archeological and Historic Preservation Act
Community Development Act
Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties
Protection of Properties in the National Register
North Carolina Environmental Policy Act

